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ferent workers are possibly due to undetermined and unmet variations in the cultural demands of the various strains isolated for study.

THE COCKROACH AS AN AGENT OF CONTAMINATION

Morrell (Brit. Med. Jour., 1911), through experimentation with the feces of the cockroach, discovers that it is to be regarded as a significant carrier of disease in addition to being a general nuisance. He reports that the feces will produce souring of milk; carry various intestinal bacteria; transmit tubercle bacilli; transmit disease producing cocci; and carry various molds.

BUSHMAN'S POISON FOR ARROW HEADS TAKEN FROM LARVÆ

Trommsdorff (Archiv Schiffs- u. Tropen-hygiene: Heft 19; Band XV., 1911) while on an expedition in the Northeast part of German S. W. Africa, was told by a native that the Kalahari bushmen, in addition to using the vegetable juices, also obtain a poison for their arrow heads from certain larvæ. By bribery the native was persuaded to show how and where the larvæ were obtained. The native took him to a large hole under a bush and in a few minutes dug up several brown sandy objects about the size of a hazel nut. When broken open each contained a yellowish, curved larva with two pairs of legs. Trommsdorff was not able to experiment then, but in November, 1910, he obtained a supply; made an emulsion with salt solution and injected this into a number of animals. The effect on dogs was to cause a localized oedema at the site of injection, acute inflammation of all internal organs, dyspnœa, and death in 16-18 hours. Experiments are fully reported in the original article.

ANOPHELES

Anopheles and anopheline, as signifying a particular kind of mosquito, are words in daily use, and are often pronounced wrongly. The error lies in giving the *o* a short value instead of a long. The users of these terms forget that they are derived from the Greek, and the *o* is an omega and not an omicron. Therefore anopheles or anopheline should be pronounced anōphēlēs or anōphēline; not anōphēlēs or anōphēline. Curiously, the people who mispronounce these words as regards the *o*, give the correct quantity to the two *e*'s in anopheles. They recognize the first *e* to be an epsilon or short *e*, and the second to be an eta or long *e* in the word anopheles; and the *e* in anopheline always to be short.—(J. R. A. Med. Corps, Jan., 1912.)